

THE
NATIONAL REPUBLICAN
FOR 1881.

Prospectus.

The National Republican begins the new year under new management and with new material.

It will be a staunch Republican journal.

It will be the best newspaper in the District of Columbia.

It will furnish during the sessions of Congress a satisfactory report of the proceedings, and will at all times give complete information of the official doings in all Departments of the Government.

It will give all interesting information that can be legitimately obtained concerning the intentions and policies of the ruling power.

In District affairs it will know only the best interests of the people upon whose favor it relies, and will at all times co-operate with progressive citizens, without regard to their political predilections, who have measures to propose and advance for the improvement of the National Capital.

It will furnish a daily record of all the interesting social events of the city, making its society department a special feature.

It will give telegraphic news from all parts of the world reached by the wires, and in its editorials and foreign, domestic, and city news will keep pace with the times.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

Is published daily (Sundays excepted) by
The National Republican Printing Company
At 138 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

TERMS: One copy one year \$5.00
One copy one month .50
Address: NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, Washington, D. C.

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Joseph K. Emme's "Fritz in Ireland."

LINCOLN HALL—General Tom Thumb and his

TRICKS—Opera House—Pirates of Penzance.

ONE PRINCE'S HALL—Washington Light Guard Band.

THEATRE COMIQUE—Variety.

CONVOCANT ART GALLERY—Masterpieces of Art—

mission free, except on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 28, 1881.

Population of the National Capital.....180,000.

The best dancers in Washington are army and navy officers.—New York Herald.

The fellow who took that never saw a

marine officer lead a German. They are

the daisies in society here.

Twenty years ago the girls of Lake Erie

Seminary, Ohio, nominated Mr. James A.

Garfield for President of the United States. But, alas! most of these girls now

have cabinets of their own.

The consideration of the apportionment

bill is too important a matter to take up

at the age end of a session that already

has its hands full of necessary work and

its mouth full of unnecessary talk.

The suggestion of a correspondent in

yesterday's REPUBLICAN that the inaugura-

tion ball will partake of the characteris-

tics of a stag-party unless the price of

ladies' tickets is reduced is a true revela-

tion of one of the great frailties of ungall-

ant man.

A PETITION signed by many of the lead-

ing men of the country, and fifty thousand

citizens beside, asking Congress to ob-

serve its treaties with the Indians, was

presented in the Senate yesterday. This

furnishes a singular commentary upon

our boasted civilization.

There seems to be an epidemic of dead-

locks. The House of Commons has it; so

has the House of Representatives. The

Legislatures took it, and now the board

of aldermen of New York city have got

it. The symptoms are not anything like

lockjaw. Quite the contrary.

The last of the investigations still pro-

ceeds in the quiet seclusion of one of the

committee-rooms of the House. It is so

difficult to learn the true facts about the

abuse of the franks, but it is still more

difficult to tell the facts after they have

been learned. Perhaps the committee

are throwing dice, to see who will be the

martir.

The following dispatch is commended

to our legislators by both branches of Con-

gress, where bills are pending for the sup-

pression of the cattle plague in this coun-

try.

London, Jan. 27.—In the House of Commons

Mr. Chamberlain, member for Lincoln-

shire, gave notice that he would move on

the 23d of February to prohibit the importation of

cattle from countries where disease is known to exist,

and his slaughter on landing has proved insur-

mountable.

It would be interesting to know how

much effective work will be done toward

collecting finances for the use of the in-

auguration committee by the men who

howled the loudest and appeared to run

things, so to speak, at the preliminary

meetings at Willard Hall. Still the citi-

zens of the District of Columbia will come

to the front and make the inauguration a

grand success.

"THAT MAN, be he who he may, and be

his home where it may, East, West, North,

A New Reform Needed.

The particular demand of the political situation upon the coming administration is a peculiar one. For some years we have been having civil-service reform ad nauseam. It has been clap-trap, pretense, and insinuation designed upon pleasing name. It has deceived many good people, many well-meaning public men, and has been the political capital of a set of factionists and sentimental duffers in politics, who have used it to the injury of their friends and to the advantage of nobody, not even themselves. If they had the sense which their use of language implies, which, unfortunately, they have not, for it is one of the singular facts about their civil-service demands that they can argue and argue with the visible evidence of the falsity of their conclusions right before them; or, if, by some miracle, they could be endowed with the power to look through their words to the conclusions that are known to all men but themselves, we might hope that practical sense would eventually reassert its place, in lieu of the vagaries that have long controlled them. For we speak advisedly when we say that never before, under any government, has the civil service of a country been as efficient, as pure, as free from just complaint, and as economical as it is in the United States, and has been ever since the Republican party has administered the affairs of the Nation. Again, and yet again, has the Democratic party, with all the force of an arbitrary dictator, invaded the service at random after due preparation, and, having gone forth to Congress, has returned whipped, like a sneaking cat, back to its kennel. The years of investigation lie back of us, a mark of condemnation, showing where Democratic malice and impotency have marched and camped, but it is a broad band of light upon the pathway of civil service. Not in one instance in this rigorous campaign against the civil service have the Democrats caught even so much as a straggler.

Subjecting the affairs of the Government to a microscopic test, they have found nothing upon which to base a claim of dishonesty or incompetency. If they have, then we would like to hear of it. And it is a poor return for this fidelity to trust for nominal Republicans to be continually parading their silly ideas upon "civil-service reform" upon the country. Reform is a good thing in its way, and it is one of the essentials of Republican principles to keep it always an active agency in the conduct of affairs, just as they are doing; but "civil-service reform," as a party cry against Republicans, is more twaddle and insult. It has now degenerated so far that the Democratic party, for lack of something better, has become foster-parent to it. Let them leave it. It will comfort the heart made desolate by the mutiny decision of the rag-lab. But it was not our intention to speak of the past so particularly as of the future. What we need, indeed, in the way of reform is political reform. We propose that the functions of civil-service reform, which have long engaged attention, may be put aside, in view of the facts cited, until political reform, as it applies to Democrats holding office in a Republican administration, has some consideration.

We are not apologists for the assumption that they ought to be summarily dismissed. The party that has brought honor upon the country deserves this recognition of its rights and sacrifices. It was sustained in its efforts by the conviction that the administration would be as true to it as it has been to the administration. It is a stigma upon the party to keep in office those who were secretly conniving and working against its success. It is a base condemnation of its own vital principles to thus sustain those who are opposed to them, and who would, had they the chance, consign the high purposes of the Republican party to failure and destruction. Principles mean something, we hope, and the success of a party is the success of a certain line of theories. If these are sustained by the public they are, under this Government, supposed to be right, and in this instance, are right. Now, to hold up those who have controverted these theories by voice and vote is simply to abandon the principles at stake, and, after having won, to basely turn them over to those who oppose them. It is not only folly and injustice, but it is positive treachery, and we may rest assured that the party, if it follows this system, will suffer by it as it has in the past. Principles, not men, have succeeded. Men, as the vehicles of false principles, are inimical to the future success of those principles. They should be put out of office and their places be given to the men who have dared the contest for the right.

The "Bohob Ups" in Washington. Many of our readers will remember the fable of the valley in the island of Java wherein the deadly virus tree was situated. The ignorant natives, finding that those who visited a certain valley never returned, fabricated an account of a poison-tree, whose influence was so malign that anybody venturing into its vicinity was poisoned by the effluvia thereof. Later visitors have asserted that the entering this valley was attended with fatal consequences; but instead of the poisonous tree, they attributed its destructive influences to exhalations of carbonic acid gas, which is reported to be produced by the earth of the valley. It is now asserted that there is a similar locality in Washington. Americans are said to be prone to boast that their country has almost everything that can be found elsewhere, but it is now for the first time asserted that an artificial counterpart of the famous Javan valley exists in America. A recent visitor at the Capitol has lately discovered it in the hall of the House of Representatives. Those who remember how the House is lighted will recall that the artificial light proceeds from a great number of gas-jets placed in the attic, and which send a small portion of their rays through the semi-opaque glass in the ceiling, and that, in fact, a great laboratory for the production of carbonic acid gas has been established there. He also discovered that at each end of this great chemical works there were gratings arranged for the delivery of this deadly gas into the House as well as into the Senate chamber. He also discovered that the hall of the House was made a storage reservoir for carbonic acid gas.

Everybody will understand that as this gas is much heavier than common air it must all drop down and mingle with the air which is breathed by those who are privileged to occupy this artificial valley of the "poison ups."

It has always been remarked that no one who attended on one of the night sessions of the House found on the fol-

lowing day that there had been a serious loss of vital force. This is now ascertained to be due to the mingling of a great volume of carbonic acid gas with the air of the chamber.

Our informant states that the effect of this upon the human system is to prevent the oxidizing of the carbonaceous elements contained in the blood. The result is that the blood is thickened to such an extent that circulation is impeded, and after a time, if the operation continues, is totally arrested, which terminates the existence of the victim.

It is said that ill-health and its resultant decrease is greater than the average among members of the House, but so far as we can ascertain, the true cause has never been ascertained before.

We shall cause further inquiry to be made into this interesting subject, and give Congress the results of our investigations at an early day.

Mississippi Election Returns. We are in receipt of a copy of the Oxford Eagle of Oxford, Miss., which gives a list of Democrats convicted in the United States district court, Judge R. A. Hill presiding, for violation of the election laws at the late general election. We append a list of a few: M. B. Collins, violating election laws; submitted and fined \$1 and costs. Warren Matthews and John E. Monroe are mulcted in the same heavy damages. The cases of William Evans, E. L. Sykes, Paul Strong, B. P. Halliday, J. E. Sanders, Sandy Watkins, W. Watkins, B. M. Bradford, and Doc Sprewell were dismissed. C. S. Brown, S. Clark, Docker Denny, C. C. Myers, M. G. Hardin, and J. C. Bixby were found not guilty on the same charge. Some others were fined from five to ten dollars each. We are not advised of the charges in each of these cases, but they may fairly be assumed to have been caught at repeating or at ballot-box stuffing. The fine of one dollar for such offense furnishes its own comment. Even in Mississippi, where money is said to be scarce, one dollar must be dirt cheap for voters; but it seems that it is still a chance for those who are not willing to pay or cannot raise even this small sum from the magazines of the Democratic party of Mississippi. They may be the provisions of Mississippi justice be found not guilty or dismissed.

The comparative cost of an election to Congress in a district where votes can be secured at wholesale at such prices as these must be a matter of chagrin to Northern Democrats, who are accustomed to pay high prices for such returns. In its comments the Eagle is indignant because these cases are not tried in the State courts. We are not on the ground, but the assertion is ventured that if any Republicans were caught violating the election laws the State courts are good enough for their trial and conviction.

Hon. Stanley Matthews. The appointment of Hon. Stanley Matthews to the Supreme Court is one of the best appointments the President has made. His eminent legal talents have given him a national reputation, and his political services have ever been in the interests of the whole people. Judge Matthews began his public career in his election as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1851. He was elected to the State Senate in 1853; was appointed United States attorney for the southern district of Ohio in 1858; was

commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers in June, 1861, and colonel of the Fifty-first Ohio the November following; was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati in April, 1867; was a presidential elector in 1864 and 1868, and was elected to the United States Senate March 20, 1877, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Secretary Sherman, serving to the end of the term. He subsequently acted as counsel on behalf of the Republicans in the electoral commission, and his argument on that occasion was regarded as the ablest presentation of the case made, and was so clear and eloquent as to have passed into history as a fine example of American legal learning and eloquence. His recent history is too fresh in the public mind to need recalling. His appointment is not only a fit one, but is justly in consonance with Judge Matthews' ambition.

The Redpath Lecture This Evening.

Our statesmen and citizens will have an opportunity to hear the Irish land-lord American, Mr. Redpath, who was commissioned by one of the best of the newspapers of New York city to visit Ireland and to investigate the operations of these laws upon the people; to observe the condition of the people and the alleged abuses of the landlords, and to report fully and without fear the aims, aspirations, and methods of the Land-League agitation for reform. How well Mr. Redpath accomplished his mission the public already know from his thrilling and pathetic letters to the New York Tribune, which have been extensively copied by the American press; and he will report to us of Washington in proper person this evening.

PERSONALITIES.

MR. FERNANDO WOOD has started upon

a visit to the Hot Springs of Arkansas in pursuit of health.

ONLY TWO Harvard graduates—John

Quincy Adams and R. B. Hayes—have become

Presidents of the United States.

THE death is announced of Cardinal

John Nepomuk, Archbishop of Vienna, who

suffered a stroke of apoplexy recently. He was in

his seventy-first year.

GENERAL SHERMAN recently said to a

reporter: "You know your business much better

than I do." We are waiting for some journalist to

return the compliment.

GARIBOLDI's wife and children recently

visited New York. The general, it is said, later

will not put foot in New York. His reason

was made him furious.

GEORGE ELIOT never sat for her photo-

graph but once. It is supposed that the pho-

tographer, but once, that the photographer, but

once, that the photographer, but once, that the

photographer, but once, that the photographer,

but once, that the photographer, but once, that

the photographer, but once, that the photogra-

pher, but once, that the photographer, but once,

that the photographer, but once, that the pho-

tographer, but once, that the photographer, but

once, that the photographer, but once, that the

photographer, but once, that the photographer,

but once, that the photographer, but once, that

the photographer, but once, that the photogra-

pher, but once, that the photographer, but once,

that the photographer, but once, that the pho-

tographer, but once, that the photographer, but

once, that the photographer, but once, that the

photographer, but once, that the photographer,

but once, that the photographer, but once, that

the photographer, but once, that the photogra-

pher, but once, that the photographer, but once,

that the photographer, but once, that the pho-

tographer, but once, that the photographer, but

once, that the photographer, but once, that the

photographer, but once, that the photographer,

but once, that the photographer, but once, that

the photographer, but once, that the photogra-

pher, but once, that the photographer, but once,

that the photographer, but once, that the pho-

tographer, but once, that the photographer, but

once, that the photographer, but once, that the

photographer, but once, that the photographer,

but once, that the photographer, but once, that

the photographer, but once, that the photogra-

pher, but once, that the photographer, but once,

cial police protection was offered to Mr. Brad-

burgh, but he thanked the authorities and said he

thought he could take care of himself and that

possibly the assassin might be protected.

EX-GOVERNOR GEORGE BULLOCK, of

Georgia, this case his mind suddenly: "I was un-

fortunate enough to be elected Governor of Georgia

once; I never sought the office, and it was the

only one I ever held. I was a business man, and

henceforth I have been made with the

Indian tribes, and in the future to do justice to

the remnants of that people.

The bulky package inclosing the petition, tac-

tly bound with red, white, and blue ribbons, was

conveyed from the Senator's desk, where it had

attracted much attention, to the Vice-President's

table, and with an accompanying explanatory let-

ter from the Indian Treaty Keeping Association,

Philadelphia, which was read by Mr. Davis,

was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The following bills were reported from commit-

tees and placed on the calendar:

By Mr. CONKLING (from the Committee on Com-

merce) with amendments: To authorize the con-

struction and maintenance of a railway bridge

across the Niagara River.

By Mr. CONKLING (from the Committee on Pub-

lic Lands), favorably: House joint resolution

for printing 20,000 copies of the second

revision of Bulletin No. 3, of the United States

Entomological Commission, bearing a report

on the cotton worm, with means of counteracting

its ravages. Passed finally.

By Mr. WILLY (from the same committee), fa-

vorably: House joint resolution for the erection

of a monument at Wyandott, Kansas, in honor

of the late General James H. Lane. Passed finally.

On motion of Mr. VORHEES, after a brief ex-

planation, the House bill granting an increase of

pay to James H. Lane was taken up and

passed.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. VORHEES: To establish a uniform sys-

tem of bankruptcy. To Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. VORHEES: Appropriating \$50,000 to

the improvement of the Niagara River.

By Mr. CALL: To provide for the payment of

part of the sum of \$20,000, under the

treaty of 1834, to the Seminole Indians.

By Mr. JONES (from the Committee on Com-

merce), favorably: House joint resolution for

the purchase of a site and the erection of a

public building at Minneapolis, Minn., and

House joint resolution for the construction of a